

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

ON SALE
THE DIRECTORY
& CHRONICLE
For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
Fifty-Seventh Annual Issue.
Large Copies \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

No. 14,985.

號五十八百九千八萬一第

日一初月三年未己

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1919.

二拜禮 號一月四年八國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
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In Bags 250 lbs net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers (60)

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CHAMPAGNE.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 9.30 "	" "
9.30 "	to 11.00 "	" "
11.30 "	to 12.45 "	" "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" "
2.15 "	to 3.00 "	" "
3.00 "	to 4.00 "	" "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	" "
11.45 p.m.	to 12.00 "	" "

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.30 a.m.	" "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30 p.m.	" "
3.30 "	to 6.00 "	" "
6.00 "	to 8.00 "	" "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
are not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Creditors. Under representing Bank

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (79)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Kowloon Express	No. 7 Kowloon Express	No. 8 Kowloon Express	No. 9 Kowloon Express	No. 10 Kowloon Express	No. 11 Kowloon Express	No. 12 Kowloon Express	No. 13 Kowloon Express	No. 14 Kowloon Express
CANTON (at the Zoo)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30
BREK LUNG	arr. 7.45	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.45
SHUN CHUN	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50
Shamshui	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00
Paulling	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20
Tai Po	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30
Shatin	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40
Yuenai	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50
Yuenai	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.00
KOWLOON	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.40	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.40	arr. 1.10	arr. 1.40	arr. 2.10	arr. 2.40	arr. 3.10

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Local
Loat Ferry	dep. 6.25	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.25
KOWLOON	arr. 6.40	arr. 7.10	arr. 7.40	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.40	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.40	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.40	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.40
Shamshui	dep. 6.50	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50
Paulling	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00
Tai Po Market	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.40	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10
Tai Po	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20
Shatin	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30
Yuenai	dep. 7.40	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40
Yuenai	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50
BREK LUNG	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55
CANTON (at the Zoo)	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.50	arr. 1.20	arr. 1.50	arr. 2.20	arr. 2.50	arr. 3.20	arr. 3.50	arr. 4.20

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shamshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the service mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning	dep. 8.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 1.30	dep. 5.00
Shatin	arr. 9.30	arr. 12.55	arr. 2.15	arr. 5.55

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Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 82 " 94 "
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PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
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Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 22 " 28 " 30 "
Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

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PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
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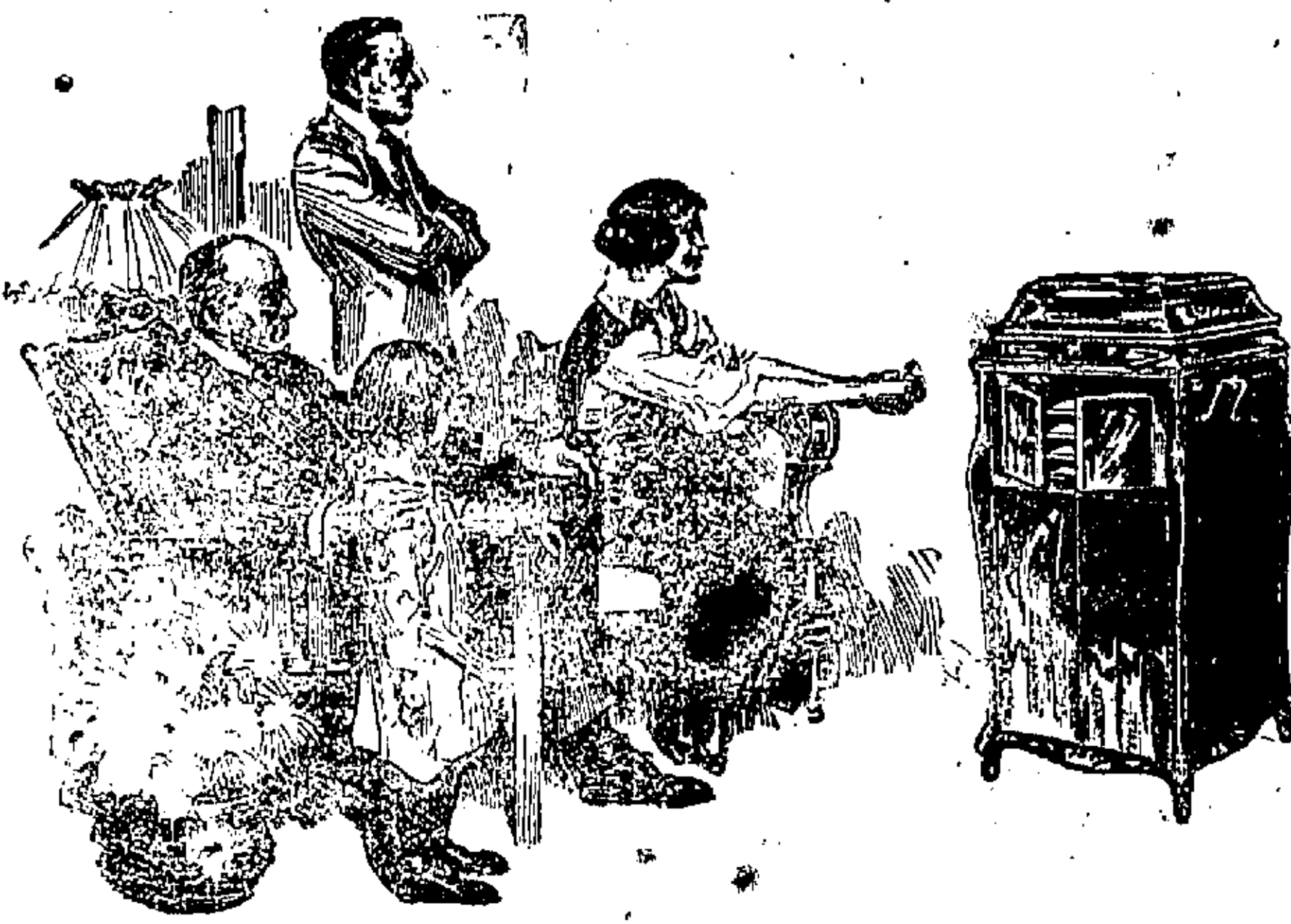
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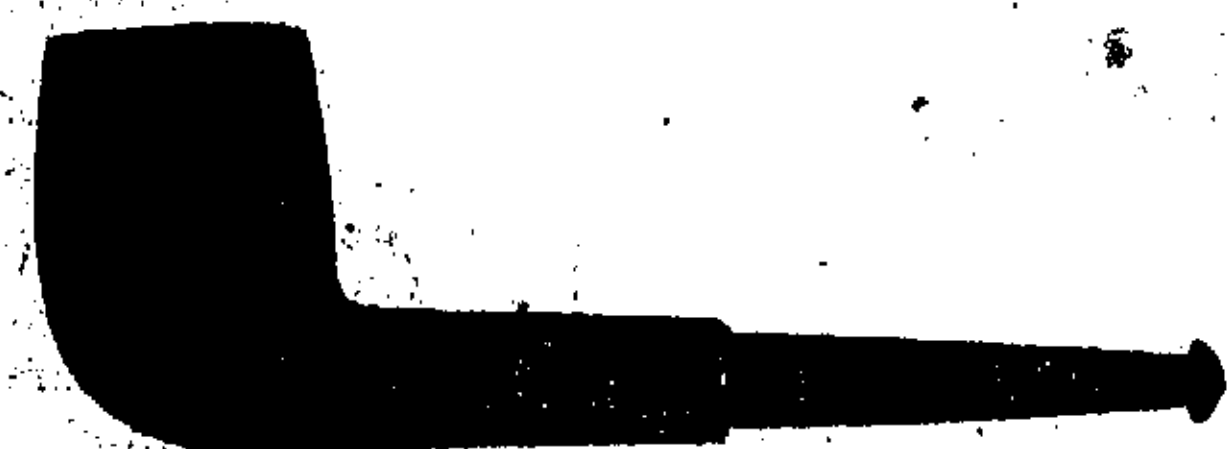
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Booking at ROBINSON'S.

LENTEN SERMON.
THE SACRAMENT AS CHRISTIAN
EVIDENCE.

"The Sacrament as Christian Evidence"—the third of a series of Lenten addresses on the Holy Communion—was the subject of the Rev. H. Copley Lovell's sermon, at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning. Taking as his text St. John, c. 1, v. 22, the rev. gentleman said:—

The fact that the Holy Communion is celebrated today all over the world, wherever the Catholic Church exists, is one of the strongest pieces of evidence of the truth of the Christian religion. It is to this subject I wish to direct your thoughts this morning.

If you go back in thought to the time when Christ was born you will see that throughout the whole of the civilized world at that time, the religious feelings of the people of every race found expression in the killing and offering to their god of an animal. If you went to the great city of Rome, the mistress of the world, you found there a crowd of temples erected to the various gods in whom the Romans believed, and in all those temples you would find that the worship was connected with the killing of an animal. If you went to Athens, the home of learning and art, you would find the same thing there—a vast number of temples and altars, and in them all you would find animals being slain and offered as sacrifices. You remember how we read in the Acts of the Apostles that Paul and Barnabas healed a cripple at Lystra, and the people of that place thought they must be the gods Jupiter and Mercury, and we are told that the priest of Jupiter—

—knew about sacrifice with the oxen and would have done sacrifice with the oxen. To kill an animal was to them the natural way of expressing the religious instinct, and it was the common and generally accepted form of religious worship all over the heathen world. Or if you went to the Temple of Jehovah in the City of Jerusalem, you found exactly the same thing. The temple courts ran with the blood of animals sacrificed in hundreds at the great feasts, and every day sacrifices of animals were offered to God. All the chief events in the life of the Jew were marked by sacrifices offered to God. All their national heroes from Abraham downwards had offered sacrifices. "Without sacrifices," it has been said, "no morning dawned, no evening closed, no public entertainment was celebrated, no harvest was housed, no vintage was gathered in, no sin was expiated, and no ceremonial impurity was removed." In other matters, the nations of the world differed widely from each other but they were all alike in the matter of offering animal sacrifices, and yet, to-day, we find such sacrifices entirely unknown throughout the Christian world.

And when we look back at the history of religions we see no attempt made to abolish sacrifice and no idea that religion could ever outgrow it. The prophets of Israel, with all their deep spiritual teaching about religion, never suggested the abolition of sacrifices. Neither did the philosophers of Greece or Rome. Socrates' last words were that a sacrifice should be offered. The philosopher-emperor of Rome, Marcus Aurelius, when waging war, ordered the offering of sacrifices on so large a scale that it was jestingly said that the white oxen had written to him saying: "If thou art victorious, we are all lost." Yet this custom of sacrificing animals, so universal and so deep rooted, has practically ceased throughout the civilized world. How is this to be accounted for? Have the motives which prompted these sacrifices ceased to influence men? By no means. What were the motives which prompted them? We may say with certainty that they were offered because the offerer wished to acknowledge the power of the god he worshipped, or because he wished to return thanks for gifts received and help granted to him, or he wished to implore the help of his god on occasions of national or domestic calamity, or he wished to obtain forgiveness and make atonement for sin.

Can we say that these motives are no longer effective? Certainly not. A belief in a Supreme Power is practically universally found to-day amongst all classes and all races of men. Nor can we say that the desire to express thanks to God for benefits received has been banished from the heart of man. The motive that prompted the triumphant procession of the Roman general to the Capitol to offer oxen in abundance to Jupiter after a great victory is still found in the Christian heart in times of national victory, as witness the vast crowds that thronged the streets last November when the signing of the Armistice was made known.

Again, we cannot say that the feeling which prompted men to seek the help of a Higher Power in times of personal or national disaster and danger has ceased to influence men. I remember some years ago speaking to a man in Hongkong about prayer, and he told me that during several years that he had been here he only remembered having prayed to God twice; on each occasion he was, or thought he was, in danger of death.

Again, we cannot say that the desire to obtain forgiveness of sin has ceased to operate in the hearts of men. There may be an imperfect realization of sin, but the vast majority of mankind are ready to confess that they have committed sins and that those sins need forgiveness.

We may say, then, that the motives which prompted the animal sacrifices are still strong and active motives in the lives of men and women to-day. Yet they do not now lead us to kill and offer animals to God. How do you account for this, which is the greatest change the religious world has ever known? Again, let us notice that though the sacrifices of animals have ceased yet sacrifices of language is still used amongst religious people. The terms "victim," "offering," "sacrifice," "atonement," have not passed away, but they are still used, and they have attached themselves to one rite which is now performed all over Christendom, and that is, the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. In that Sacrament

we speak of eating flesh and drinking blood. The chief object of that sacrament is to commemorate the death of Jesus Christ, Who was put to the death of a criminal. But the striking thing about His death is that He repeatedly told it with remarkable detail. Such a thing is without any parallel in the world. There is no other case on record of a man repeatedly retelling his death and the attendant circumstances. No one else has ever known when or how death would come to him. Astronomers can foretell an eclipse of the sun or moon a hundred years hence, but not the most learned of men can tell when he will die. You and I cannot say when we shall die. Only one man has ever been able to foretell the circumstances of his death, and that man is Jesus Christ. As soon as His Apostles had come to realise the unique character of their Master, and had expressed their belief through the mouth of St. Peter in the words, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," immediately Christ began to tell them of His death. "The Son of Man must go up to Jerusalem, and there suffer many things from the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be put to death, and after three days rise again." The announcement simply staggered St. Peter, who rebuked Christ for saying it, and drew upon himself the rebuke from His Master: "Get thee behind me Satan." It was after this that Christ bade whoever would come after Him to take up his cross and follow Him.

Shortly after this, on the Mountain of the Transfiguration, we are told that Christ showed with Moses and Elijah about His death which was to take place in Jerusalem. Again, some months later, He spoke of His approaching sufferings and death, and warned His disciples to "let these words sink down into their ears, for the Son of Man shall be betrayed into the hands of men and they shall kill Him, and on the third day He shall rise again."

Again, we have the clear announcement made to the Apostles on the last journey to Jerusalem: "Behold we go up to Jerusalem and the Son of Man shall be delivered unto the chief priests and scribes; and they shall condemn Him to death, and shall deliver Him unto the Gentiles to mock and to scourge and to crucify, and the third day He shall be raised up."

The death of Jesus Christ was an event to which He looked forward all through His public ministry. He saw in it the inevitable and necessary conclusion of His life, and He regarded it as a sacrifice offered for the sins of the world. Before He died He enshrined the memory of His death in the Sacrament of the Holy Communion, a Sacrament which was in direct opposition to all the religious feelings of His Apostles, for it bade them who were Jews to drink what He called blood, which no Jew would ever do, and it bade them look for forgiveness of their sins to His death. All along Christ had coupled with the announcement of His death, the prediction of His Resurrection on the third day. It was that Resurrection to which Christ always referred the Jews when they asked for a sign. Had that Resurrection not taken place it is impossible to suppose that the Apostles would have been willing to revive the memory of their Master's death by celebrating the Holy Communion. For it is plain that His death had shattered their hopes.

The fact that Christ, Who had long looked forward to His death, gave to His Apostles this Sacrament as a memorial of His death, and that since the foundation of the Church this Sacrament has been celebrated, and has displaced the once universal system of animal sacrifices, is strong evidence that His death was that unique death which has always been attributed to it by Christians.

The words which John the Baptist spoke of Christ are true: "Behold the Lamb of God, Which taketh away the sins of the world." "If all the records of Christianity had perished, and only the rite of the Holy Communion remained, it would still remain certain, that One had appeared on earth Who claimed to be the Divine Saviour of the world, and whose death was believed to have been followed by glorious Resurrection and Ascension."

TRADE REPORT.
EXPORTS.

ALBUMEN.—Only limited quantities of albumen are available on the American market. Quotations range from \$1.25 to \$1.30 gold.

EGG YOLK.—Spray process remaining at 75 gold cents, and the granular at about 50 gold cents.

SHELLS.—PEANUTS.—Nominal quotations:—30/32 at \$12.50 per picul; 32/34 at \$11.50 per picul; 34/36 at \$11.50 per picul.

UNSHELLED PEANUTS.—At \$10.50 per picul. There are no buyers.

PEANUT OIL.—Old tins at \$20.00 for No. 1 quality and at \$19.50 for No. 2 quality. There is no business.

CASHEW SEEDS.—2 1/2/10 ask, \$48.

CASHEW OIL.—75/80 per cent. at \$23.00; 80/85 per cent. at \$24.00.

ANISHED OIL.—15 per cent. at \$18.00.

TEA OIL.—Sacks, buyers at \$19.

WOOD OIL.—A decline in price is reported, the closing quotation being at \$21.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—At \$17.50 per picul.

TIN.—80 per cent. is quoted at \$97.

LARD.—A big demand has set in, and prices have advanced to \$39.50 for new tins and to \$32.25 for old tins.

GALANUTA.—No business is reported. The latest quotation is \$42.

STAR-ANISSE.—There are no enquiries at \$20.

RINDS.—Cow, 8 1/2 lbs. at \$92; buffalo, 18/40 lbs. at \$93.

ANTIMONY.—There is no business at \$20.

ANAL.—The Chinese ask \$5.75.

RICE.—The closing quotations are:—Siam Garden at \$9 per picul.

Siam Straight at \$8.75 per picul.

Siam Usual at \$8.30 per picul.

Saigon, long and round at last week's quotations.

There is no demand at present from abroad.

COMPANY MEETING.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, No. 2, Queen's Building, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 p.m. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. A. S. Sorensen, H. P. White, J. H. Wallis (Directors), A. O. Lang, T. E. Pearce, D. Macdonald, G. C. Moxon, H. B. L. Dowling, J. W. Graham, F. Smyth, P. Tester, E. Abraham, O. I. Ellis, Ho Ki, Chau Sui Ki (shareholders) and R. M. Dyer (chief manager).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, it is with considerable pleasure that I convene before you with such a favourable account of our operations for the year 1918, because it represents the culmination of our efforts during the last five rather difficult years. Perhaps you will bear with me for a few moments while I give you a short account of our work during that time.

While the fleet was operating in these waters we did all that was asked of us in the way of repairs to His Majesty's ships, fitting out armed merchantmen and transports. This work, however, soon ceased on the departure of the fleet, and was followed by the gradual withdrawal of large numbers of the merchant vessels regularly trading in and out of this harbour, and I will frankly admit now that prospects at that time looked none too brilliant. Our ship-repairing friends were exceedingly cautious about placing orders for new ships, while our offers to the then Minister of Munitions to undertake any kind of war work that we were capable of performing merely brought forth a letter of thanks for our patriotism, but unfortunately no orders. After a few months several local coasting ships were temporarily returned, other old ones were acquired by enterprising owners here and in Shanghai and extensively repaired, while the enemy's submarine campaign made it only too evident that the crying need for the period of the war was likely to be ships. In 1915 orders for new tonnage were consequently extensively placed, but owing to the Home requirements for steel and possibly also, I fear, to the ignorance of the Home authorities as to our capacity to efficiently carry out work entrusted to us, these vessels had to be completed with material from America, and many of the auxiliaries built here, necessitating considerable delay and increased cost. However, eventually all these contracts were successfully completed to the entire satisfaction of their respective owners.

In 1917 the Home authorities, appearing at last to realise that we could build good ships in Hongkong, prohibited us from building to our own design and specification, and after extraordinarily prolonged negotiations placed the order for a number of standard ships, all of which are at present in an advanced stage of construction. Those of you who were present at the launching of the 8,000-ton *War Snipe* last Thursday, and have seen the other ships constructed by us during the last few years, cannot fail to be struck by the quality of the construction of these vessels, and the fact that shipbuilding is a serious business has come to stay in Hongkong, and not only shipbuilding—because we do not build the mere shells, as is the case with so many of the shipyards we have heard so much about recently—but, in addition, we construct ourselves the main engines, boilers, and most of the auxiliaries, thus possessing a practically self-contained establishment.

I mentioned when I last appeared before you that land had been acquired for a large new shipbuilding yard at the back of our premises. This land has now been levelled, and when the new machinery arrives this year, our building capacity will consist of three berths 500 ft. long, five 500 ft., and four 250 ft. With the extension of our shipyard we have to make provision for the carrying of our boiler and machine shops, foundry, saw-mill and other establishments. With a view to this, additional land has been acquired at the back of our present engine-shop and forge for future extensions, and a considerable portion of new ground has also been taken in at the back of the paint and salvage stores. This latter portion has been acquired with a view to the construction in the future of a large new graving dock between our present Nos. 1 and 2 docks. The proposed dimensions of this new dock are 1,000 ft. long with 10 ft. clearance. The future, I am confident, will see larger vessels trading to the East, and whenever we consider the requirements of the port warrant the building of this dock its construction will be proceeded with; in the meantime, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your Company possesses the necessary land, acquired on reasonable terms.

To enlarge our western yard we have decided to remove three blocks of houses at present occupied by our European staff, for whose future accommodation an additional site has been purchased at the back of our new shipyard, overlooking Kowloon Bay. New houses are now in course of construction, and, when completed, should prove very comfortable and healthy dwellings. Apart from the necessity of increasing our building capacity, these alterations are being carried out with a view to the welfare of the staff, which, I am sure you will agree, must be one of our first considerations. Their present quarters, now that we are building much larger vessels than formerly, are far too near the ships under construction to the yard, and we feel confident that new housing arrangements will eventually turn out to be beneficial both to the staff and the Company.

Turning to the accounts for 1918, you will notice that a very considerable sum has been written off for depreciation. This includes the book value of all the old buildings I have mentioned, which may shortly have to be replaced by others of a more modern design; the money that has been spent on piling and reinforcing our western yard to enable us to build vessels of 8,000 tons there; 50 per cent. of the additions made throughout the year; 20 per cent. off floating plant; and 10 per cent. off the remaining buildings and plant. I would mention that during the war it has been practically impossible to obtain machinery of any description; consequently, we have this year to face the expenditure of a considerable sum

in this connection. The programme I have outlined may, perhaps, strike you as somewhat large, but I can assure you we do not by any means contemplate extravagance in any department; we do, however, intend to keep pace with the times, and, in the circumstances, I am confident you will consider it a sound policy to write off liberally whatever we think is necessary. We propose further to place to reserve \$800,000, which will then bring our reserve fund up to \$1,500,000, which can be used for future developments or for any other purpose your Directors think fit.

The sum of \$80,000 bonus to staff, appearing in the accounts represents 20 per cent. of their annual salaries, and on their behalf your Directors further propose to initiate a provident fund on similar lines to those already adopted by many other local and Eastern companies, in which the European staff can participate, and so create a fund to provide for the old-age and retirement of those employees who have served us well and faithfully. It is to the energy and loyal services of our European staff that the good results we are able to put before you are very largely due, and I am sure, therefore, that both the bonus and the provident fund scheme will have your hearty support. (Applause.)

I do not think there is any other point I need mention, but, when the report and accounts have been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may desire to ask. I now formally beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated. (Applause.)

Mr. A. O. Lang, in seconding, said:—Gentlemen, in rising to second the adoption of the report and accounts I desire in the first place to congratulate the Directors and Management on the very excellent results of the year's working.

As we have just heard the dominant note in the Chairman's speech is one of progress and development, and while other concerns may be doubtful about the future and hesitate to lay out capital I am sure we are all pleased that such is not the case in the Dock Company is concerned.

Proceeding on ordinary lines the possibility of repair work must necessarily be problematical, but the possibilities of construction work are practically unlimited and it is gratifying to know that with completion of the extensions now in hand the Company will be in a position to undertake shipbuilding in all its branches on a much larger scale than has hitherto been the case.

Gentlemen, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is not only an asset of the shareholders, it is an asset of Hongkong, and the Far East, and in wishing the Directors and Chief Manager every success in their progressive enterprise I feel I am but voicing public sentiment.

The conservative policy of paying for these developments, so far as is possible, out of revenue will doubtless meet with approval and thoroughly commend itself to prudent shareholders.

No one, I feel sure, will grudge the bonus to the staff, as the vast amount of work accomplished during the year under review must have necessitated a great deal of overtime, and the additional duties have, I understand, been diligently and cheerfully performed.

It is very satisfactory to learn of the inauguration of a provident fund, and so far from finding fault I think the general consensus of opinion is that this is a step in the right direction. In concern like the Dock Company, where so many Europeans are employed, such a fund is especially necessary, and in the case of old employees I trust it may be found possible to make the scheme retrospective to some extent.

The motion was carried unanimously. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. S. Sorensen were re-elected Directors on the proposition of Mr. T. E. Pearce, seconded by Mr. F. Smyth.

Messrs. P. Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors at remuneration of \$1,000 each, on the proposition of Mr. D. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. J. W. Graham.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-day and might be had on application at the office, after which the meeting terminated.

MORE STEAMERS
REQUISITIONED.
HONGKONG RESIDENTS
DISAPPOINTED.

Following on the recent requisitioning of the *Nore* and *Nomura*, it was learnt yesterday, with consternation by the numerous residents of Hongkong who had booked passages by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., that the British Government have requisitioned the Company's steamers in April and May for the transport of troops from Vladivostok to Canada.

The Company therefore announces the cancellation of passages by the following steamers:—the *Monteagle*, on April 6th, the *Empress of Russia*, on May 1st, the *Empress of Japan*, on May 14th, and the *Empress of Asia* on May 29th.

The present information is that the boats have been commandeered for one trip only. We understand that the boats were fully booked, the *Monteagle* carrying 197 passengers, the *Empress of Russia* 205, the *Empress of Japan* 194, and the *Empress of Asia* 203.

In view of the very resigned manner in which local residents took the requisitioning of the *Nore* and *Nomura*, it is not without interest to recall that the residents of Singapore and the F.M.S. made such a stir over the withdrawal of those two ships that the Admiralty chartered a steamer, the *Marama*, and sent it to Singapore to take home all Malayan passengers who had been booked on the *Nore* and the *Nomura*. The *Marama* is still in Singapore harbour, and will have accommodation left for a large number, after all the disappointed voyagers have been accommodated. Ten days ago it was proposed in Singapore to call for other passengers to fill the boat. If those who have been deprived of their passages by the recent requisitioning take prompt action, it may be possible yet to have the *Marama* sent on to Hongkong. If there is accommodation available.

80,000 SOUTH WALES MINERS IDLE.

RAILWAYMEN ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

PEACE TREATY TO BE READY BY MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH.

VISCOUNT JELlicoe AT BOMBAY.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
BRITISH LABOUR.
THE MINERS' BALLOT.

LONDON, March 27th.
The miners' ballot will be taken on April 9th and 10th, and the Miners' Conference will consider the result on April 16th.

RAILWAYMEN ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

A meeting of the delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen decided to accept the Government terms.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL STRIKE SPREADING.

LONDON, March 26th.
The unconstitutional strike of the South Wales miners is spreading alarmingly. Nearly 80,000 are now reported to be idle, demanding the grant of the full Federation terms.

EARLIER CABLES.
MINERS' CONFERENCE DECISION.

LONDON, March 26th.
The Miners' Conference decided to recommend its members to accept Mr. Justice Sankey's report. It was also decided that a ballot be taken in the question.

The form and the date of the ballot will be decided later to-day.

SPECIAL PROPAGANDA AGAINST BOLSHIEVISM.

LONDON, March 23rd.
The National Socialist Party, including Socialist members of the House of Commons, is arranging for special propaganda throughout the country, especially in industrial centres, with a view to exposing the dangers and fallacies of Bolshevism.

LATEST CABLES.
RACING AT HOME.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 26th.
The result of the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—

Royal Bucks 1
Riverside (J. Childs) 2
Somerville 3

Fifteen horses started. Won by two lengths, four lengths dividing second and third.

The betting was as follows:—
100 to 7 against Royal Bucks.
100 to 30 against Riverside.
6 to 1 against Somerville.

Colley was ridden by Smyth and Verdon by K. Pigott.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 26th.
Markback, Bernstein and Knocks have been scratched for the Grand National.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.
The race for the Liverpool Cup resulted as follows:—

Santa Cruz 1
Daphne 2
Ramoda 3

Eight ran. Won by a neck, one and a half lengths dividing second and third.

The betting was as follows:—
10 to 1 against Santa Cruz.
5 to 1 against Daphne.
11 to 2 against Ramoda.

MILITARY CHANGES AT HOME.

SOME NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The Press Bureau states that General Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson has been appointed to the Aldershot Command, and Lieut.-General Sir Henry Sinclair Horn to the Eastern Command.
Mr. Churchill offered General Sir Ian Hamilton the Northern Command, intimating that General Wilson concurred with General Sir William Robertson that there was nothing, when Sir Ian Hamilton commanded the Allied Forces at Gallipoli, which ought to preclude him from re-employment.
Sir Ian Hamilton declined the post, on the ground that younger men should be given the chance.

General Sir Julian Byng declined the Southern Command for a similar reason.

THE EMPIRE'S WAR DEBT.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the course of a lecture at the Institute of Bankers, London, last night, Mr. Edgar Crammond surveyed Great Britain's economic position and prospects.

He valued the nation's wealth, at present, at £24,000,000,000 and the income at £3,600,000,000, while the debt would represent 20 per cent. of the former, and the post-war budget 22 per cent. of the latter.

Mr. Crammond said that for the next ten years the country would be in a position to spend £40,000,000 yearly at home on renewals and new machinery, houses, roads, etc., and invest £300,000,000 abroad yearly, largely within the Empire.

This might provisionally be allocated as follows: £100,000,000 in India, £100,000,000 in Africa (including Egypt), £30,000,000 in Australasia, £50,000,000 in Canada, £20,000,000 in the rest of the Empire, and £200,000,000 in foreign countries.

It was his reasoned and deliberate conviction that as a result of the war the economic development of the world had been impelled forward by at least two generations. We were on the eve of a period of unprecedented trade activity. He was strongly of the opinion that, in view of the unlimited resources of the British Empire and the strength, tenacity and power of organisation of the British people, we need have no fear in regard to the economic future of our race, if we adopted a bold, courageous policy and learned and applied the economic lessons of the war.

CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

ALL FOREIGNERS ARRESTED.

PARIS, March 26th.
A message from Budapest states that, during the disorders accompanying the Soviet coup d'etat in Budapest, all foreigners, including even Austrians, were arrested.

REVOLUTIONARY COURTS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

COPENHAGEN, March 26th.
A message from Budapest states that the Revolutionary Council of the Government decreed the establishment of Revolutionary Courts to deal with cases specially referred to them by Government courts.

These courts might sit at any time, anywhere, even in the open air.
The verdict would be decided secretly. Death sentences were only pronounced unanimously. No appeal would be permitted.

ALLIED MISSIONS RELEASED.

LONDON, March 26th.
Reuter learns that the Hungarian Government has released all the Allied Missions, excepting the French members, who are to be regarded as hostages for the Bolsheviks in French hands. The French Government has demanded their immediate release.

THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

COPENHAGEN, March 26th.
A telegram from Budapest, dated March 26th, states that the Allied Mission has informed the Hungarian Soviet Government that the line of demarcation laid down in the earlier ultimatum is not to be regarded as a political frontier.
In accordance with the new decision, there will only be established a neutral zone for the purpose of preventing a collision between Hungarian and Rumanian troops.

LENIN'S ADVICE TO HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, March 27th.
A message from Vienna states that M. Belakun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, and asked what real guarantee he possessed when he said that the new Government was really communistic and not merely socialist.
M. Lenin warned him that, owing to the peculiar circumstances, it would certainly be a mistake for the Hungarian revolution to imitate Russian tactics in detail.

RUMANIANS CROSS GALICIAN FRONTIER.

BERLIN, March 26th.
A telegram from Cracow states that two Rumanian Army Corps crossed the East Galician frontier.

EARLIER CABLES.

POSSIBLE OPERATIONS.

PARIS, March 27th.
The newspapers state that General Mangin will be given a very high post in the Near East, with a view to possible operations on the Hungarian frontier and in South West Russia.

BERLIN SOVIET'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BERLIN, March 26th.
A plenary meeting of the Soviets of Greater Berlin telegraphed congratulating the Hungarian Soviet Government, and promised to support it until the triumph of Socialism was assured everywhere.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

Mr. Winston Churchill, dealing with the Russian situation in the House of Commons, said that events in the Ukraine in the last two or three months had been very disastrous. The French were confronted with superior forces, and by popular feeling, which must be reckoned as showing the danger of rash and ill-considered action. Mr. Churchill mentioned that 10,000 Germans had been attacked by the Bolsheviks. They had defended Nicholasief with some success, but, owing to mishandling of the situation, some of the Germans gave up their arms and others joined the Bolsheviks.

Our policy was to support General Denikin's army without involving British troops. General Denikin's left flank had sustained a heavy reverse in the advance on Novotcherkassk though a more recent attack on the west had been more successful, and, by striking back to the Caspian, General Denikin took 30,000 prisoners.

The British Fleet remained in command of the Caspian. The inferior Bolshevik Fleet was bound at Astrakhan.

We had small detachments of troops stretching towards the frontiers of India, holding the Bolshevik emissaries without serious fighting.

The advance of General Koltchak's Siberian Armies had prospered in the north, but had not gone too well in the south, where we had only a handful of men under Colonel John Ward as the symbol of authority.

The British, who were assisting General Koltchak's Government had succeeded in transporting the whole of 5,000 miles of Siberian railway and supplying General Koltchak's troops with a very large number of rifles and other weapons, also guns and munitions. It was intended to continue this support and send technical instructors and experts.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

Reuter is informed that the situation in Odessa has improved.

The Bolsheviks, after driving back the Allied advance-guards at Beresovka, after still fighting, are still advancing towards the city, from which they are now forty miles distant.

It is thought probable that the Allied commander, General Anselme, will be able to defend the city.

The internal trouble which threatened the security of the town has been largely overcome, and the Bolshevik menace has resulted in uniting the different elements in Odessa.

There are no British troops in Odessa, except, possibly, the naval landing parties.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS DEPRECATE BOLSHIEVIST METHODS.

LONDON, March 27th.
A telegram from Paris, dated March 27th, states that the Radical Socialists, the strongest group in the Chamber of Deputies, passed a resolution condemning the "excesses doctrine" of the Russian Bolsheviks, and declared that Bolshevism, by violently preventing a meeting of the Constituent Assembly, had misused the essential foundations of all democratic régime, which consisted in the respect for individual liberty and the right of the people to govern themselves.

The resolution also deprecated any military expedition to Russia.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

PARIS, March 27th.
In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Pichon, in a speech dealing with Russia, announced that the Allied forces "in the East" were:—French, British, and Serbians, each, 140,000; Rumanians, 192,000; Italians, 40,000; Greeks, 200,000.

At Odessa, there were four French and three Greek regiments, and a Rumanian detachment. Reinforcements were being sent.

GERMAN COMMISSION LEAVES FOR PARIS.

BERLIN, March 27th.
A German Financial Commission is proceeding to Paris on March 28th. The commissioners declare that they are given plenary powers for financing the food supplies. Furthermore, they expect to deal with much bigger tasks and are prepared to stay at Versailles for some time.

PEACE BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL.

PARIS, March 26th.

A high British authority expresses the opinion that the Peace Treaty with Germany will be ready by the middle of April.

HOME AND DOMINIONS CUSTOM DUTIES.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Brigadier-General Croft, Mr. Bonar Law said that no agreement would be entered into at Paris, which would interfere with the full control of the United Kingdom custom duties or with those of the Dominions.

FIGHTING THE "SCOURGE OF HUMANITY."

PARIS, March 27th.

In the Chamber, M. Pichon denied that the Government was unjustly warring against Russia. They did not deviate from the policy approved by the Chamber three months ago, under which troops were ordered not to interfere in Russia's domestic policy, but to establish order with the help of the Russians, in fighting the Bolsheviks, who had seized power and had violated all laws. They were not fighting Russia, a former ally, to whom they remained loyal, but they were fighting the "scourge of humanity."

M. Pichon was subjected to a continuous uproar, and to interruptions and insults on the part of the Socialists.

M. Pichon admitted that the position in Odessa was delicate, for it was a question of a town with 80,000 inhabitants who must be fed.

General Despercy had personally studied the situation in order to be able to deal with all eventualities.

The position in the Ukraine was obscure. The Bolsheviks had captured Kharkov, where they committed abominable acts.

He emphasised the necessity of an agreement among all the Allies, each making the necessary sacrifices for a solution of the Russian question, which the Peace Conference must decide.

He concluded by quoting the words of the Russian Socialist, M. Savinkoff: "If the Allies don't act, Russia, when she wakes up again, will find herself allied with Germany." (Cheers.)

SIBERIAN PLAGUE IN MOSCOW.

SEVEN CASES.

STOCKHOLM, March 26th.

Seven cases of Siberian plague have occurred in Moscow.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

EFFORTS FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

PARIS, March 25th.

A Havas message states:—
The Peace Council has awakened to the necessity of completing, without delay, the task for which it was constituted originally—to make peace with Germany.

President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and Signor Orlando meet in private daily, making a supreme effort to reach an agreement on the terms to be presented to Germany, before the end of next week.

There is room for hope that they will succeed, for an agreement has already been reached as regards the naval and military conditions, and the food clauses.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Press Bureau states:—
A Paris communiqué, dated March 27th, says that the League of Nations Commission met last evening, with President Wilson in the chair, and nominated Professor Orlando, Baron Makino, General Smuts, and Col. House as members of a Committee to consider the question of locality of the seat of the League.

The Commission has concluded its examination of the amendments proposed to the draft Covenant.

CONFERENCE DELAYS EXPLAINED.

PARIS, March 26th.

Referring to criticisms at the apparent delay in peace-making, notably the allegation of waste of time in discussions on cables and boundaries, a high British authority pointed out that the issues therein involved were very important and must be settled before the Treaty could be framed.

The question was whether the German cables were to be internationalised or retained by the captors. Indeed, the matter of cable communication ranked next in importance to the disposal of the German Colonies.

As regards boundaries, new nations had sprung up and their frontiers with Germany and Austria must be settled soon. Many of cable communication ranked next in importance to the disposal of the German Colonies.

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ALLIED WAR CASUALTIES.

COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES.

PARIS, March 24th.

A Havas message says:—
The Allied losses in killed during the war number roughly 2,550,000 men. Compared by the French Press with the population in the different countries, France lost 3.37 per cent., Great Britain 1.5 per cent., Italy 1.33, and the United States 0.13 per cent.

GERMAN COMMISSION LEAVES FOR PARIS.

BERLIN, March 27th.

A German Financial Commission is proceeding to Paris on March 28th. The commissioners declare that they are given plenary powers for financing the food supplies. Furthermore, they expect to deal with much bigger tasks and are prepared to stay at Versailles for some time.

PEACE BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL.

PARIS, March 26th.

A high British authority expresses the opinion that the Peace Treaty with Germany will be ready by the middle of April.

HOME AND DOMINIONS CUSTOM DUTIES.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Brigadier-General Croft, Mr. Bonar Law said that no agreement would be entered into at Paris, which would interfere with the full control of the United Kingdom custom duties or with those of the Dominions.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS' OPINION.

PARIS, March 23rd.

A Havas message says:—
Editorials in French papers protest against the meagre information issued to the Press concerning the Conference, and advise the Governments represented at the Conference (able to show confidence in their peoples, solicit public opinion, and associate as much as possible with their citizens in the work of peace).

CLEARING UP IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

PARIS, March 29th.

President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and Colonel House have resumed discussions at the Peace Conference, and are expected to continue them, until the remainder of the important questions which have been engaging their attention at the Peace Conference are cleared up.

THE LEAGUE COVENANT.

PARIS, March 27th.

An authoritative statement from a British source points out that the League of Nations Covenant, obviously, must be embodied in the Peace Treaty, in view of the fact that the latter refers to the Mandatories of the League, to whom the Germans are required to cede their colonies.

INCORRECT STATEMENT DENIED.

COPENHAGEN, March 27th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated February 27th, stated that, replying to the question of Herr Erzberger at Spa on March 19th, regarding the statement attributed to Mr. Lloyd George and M. Pichon, that there would be no negotiations at the Peace Conference with the Germans, who would have to accept or reject the treaty, Marshal Foch telegraphed denying that either Mr. Lloyd George or M. Pichon made such a statement.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A MODIFIED SCHEME.

PARIS, March 27th.

M. Léon Bourgeois presented a modified scheme of the League of Nations which was supported by the French Government.

It asked for more adequate military protection for France, and for an Inter-Allied military staff to be permanently in Paris.

FRENCH LABOUR.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

PARIS, March 27th.

A Havas message states:—
The Secretary of the French Railwaymen's Federation has put forward three claims, viz., an initial wage of 200 francs per month, an eight-hour day, and the nationalisation of French railways.

A reply is called for before May 1st.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

ARRIVAL OF NEW COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

PARIS, March 27th.

A Havas message states:—
M. Millerand, the newly-appointed French Commissioner-General arrived in Strasbourg yesterday.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON TOURS THE BATTLEFIELDS.

PARIS, March 24th.

A Havas message says:—
President Wilson left on Sunday morning in an automobile on a tour of the battlefields. He went through Chateau Thierry and Soissons, along the Chemin des Dames, to Laon, Noyon, Reims, and Montdidier.

President Wilson remarked that the tour was very instructive, exceedingly painful, and deeply distressing, enabling him to have a fuller conception of the extraordinary sufferings of the people of France.

ALLIED WAR CASUALTIES.

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THE MENACE OF BOLSHIEVISM.

WORLD REVOLUTION AIMED AT.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was cognisant of statements that Bolshevik funds were being distributed through agents in Sweden, for the purpose of a world revolution.

The Government would take immediate steps to deport all known Russian Bolsheviks in this country.

The Government learned that very large funds had been appropriated by the Russian Bolsheviks for foreign propaganda. Steps were being taken to ascertain whether any of these funds were spent in the British Isles, with a view to taking suitable action.

BRITISH MISSION PRISONERS IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Jones, Sir Cecil Harmsworth said that the Bolshevik Government arrested the British Mission in the Caucasus last October. The Mission was now incarcerated in Moscow. They were allowed a certain amount of exercise, and extra food, and comforts were supplied by the British Government, through the medium of the Red Cross.

The Bolsheviks stated that the treatment of the Mission would depend on the treatment accorded to Bolshevik officials whom the British had taken prisoner.

Negotiations were proceeding for an exchange of all British naval and military men, as well as civilians, in Bolshevik hands.

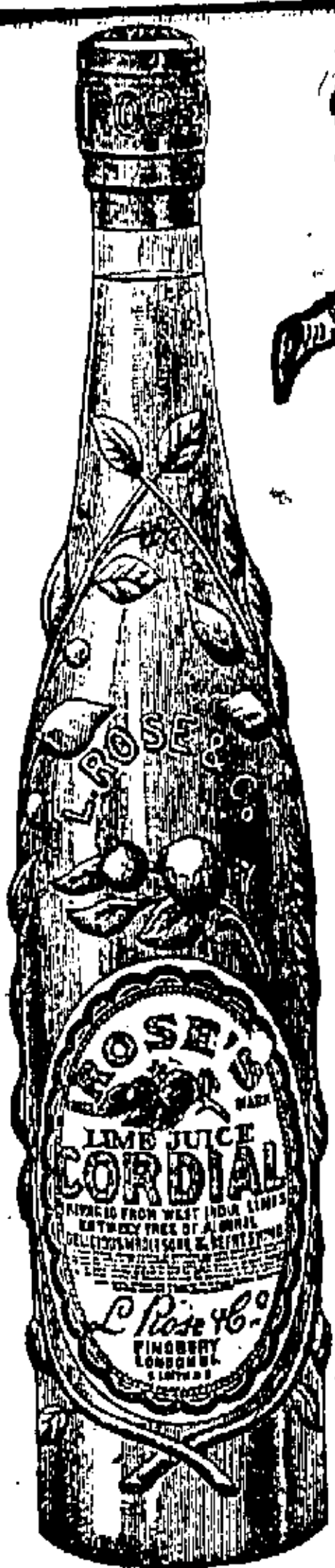
The Bolshevik leaders had been notified that they would be held personally responsible for any ill-treatment of any British prisoners.

FRENCH DESIRE AID SENT TO POLAND.

PARIS, March 27th.

A Havas message states:—
Public opinion in Paris hopes the Peace Conference will adopt, without delay, measures to support Poland against a Bolshevik advance from the east, by despatching, immediately, General Haller's Polish Divisions waiting in France since March 15th.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING SCHEME.



ROSE'S LIME JUICE

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Wholesome,
Refreshing.**

Prepared from the pure juice of the
finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown
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Indies.

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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

WISEMAN, LTD. TEA DANCES

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Tuesday, April 1st,
and on
Thursday, April 3rd,
and
Friday, April 4th.
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MANAGER,
TELEPHONE 407.

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

BARLIER CABLES

(THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA.

SURPLUS WAR STOCKS.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.
The War Department has announced that it has sold to foreign Governments more than \$200,000,000 worth of surplus war stock.
France purchased smokeless powder, copper, cannon, and steel plates, among other stock, for which \$150,000,000 has been received. Italy bought \$41,000,000 worth of machine guns, ammunition and other supplies.
The Netherlands bought \$685,000 worth of nitrate of soda.
Czechoslovakia bought \$100,000 worth of aeroplanes and supplies. \$496,000 worth of soldiers' personal equipment, \$294,000 worth of machine guns, and \$171,000 worth of hand grenades.
Other purchasers were:—Great Britain, \$2,300,000; Cuba, \$188,080; Liberia, \$14,300; and Switzerland, \$9,600. American Wireless.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.
The War Trade Board announced today that applications for wheat and flour exports would be received for points for Eastern Asia on the coast, including Siberia, Manchuria, Japan, Borneo, China, Siam, French Indo-China, Malay States, Straits Settlements and East Indies. American Wireless.

MEDICAL CORPS CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 28th.
The War Department announced that the total casualties among the Medical Corps in France from the time of the arrival of the first unit until March 18th numbered 442.

ARMY AIR SERVICE.

There were discharged from the Army Air Service to March 12th a total of 100,247 officers, cadets and enlisted men. The total strength of the Service at the end of hostilities was 190,247. American Wireless.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SIBERIA.

SEATTLE, March 28th.
Three ships have been assigned by the Shipping Board to load here in April for Vladivostok to carry railway rolling stock for the Russian Mission on Railways. American Wireless.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 28th.
In the House of Commons, replying to the motion by Major J. R. P. Newman asking for a declaration from the Government on the fiscal policy, Mr. Bonar Law said that the prosperity of the country depended on increased production. The Government's efforts would be directed to framing a policy on that basis.

Imperial preference would be carried out as early as possible. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was considering how to give effect to it in the Budget.

There would be no hesitation in announcing the general fiscal policy whenever it was possible to decide how it could be carried out.

Mr. Lloyd George's election declaration would be fulfilled in letter and spirit, but the Government must consider the best permanent system for the country, against dumping. A Bill had been drafted, but had not yet been examined by the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law promised that the Government would arrive at a decision and announce it as early as possible.

In the course of the argument in favour of tariffs, Mr. Bonar Law contended that the most vital vested interest was high wages. He asked Labour how it was possible to maintain high wages if cotton goods from Japan were put on the market at a lower price than our manufacturers must pay for the cotton.

It was ridiculous to suppose that the old conditions would continue. For instance, preference on sugar would enormously affect the Empire's production of sugar. It was not too much to say that we would not have gained the victory but for the help of the Dominions' fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) Therefore, any measure increasing the productive power of the man-power of the Dominions was a good thing for Britain as well as for the Empire.

THE AFTERMATH.

POLITICIANS AND VAGUE FORMULAE.

PARIS, March 23rd.
A Havas message says:—Much attention is being paid in editorial to the speech in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Briand, in the course of the debate on electoral reform. The newspapers say that the country must feel that she has not come out of the war to find her politicians unchanged, when public life is resumed. The people will most certainly not be satisfied with vague formulae.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

FRENCH MAIL SERVICES COMMENCE.

PARIS, March 23rd.
A Havas message says:—Aeroplane mail services from Paris to Bordeaux will begin today.
PARIS, March 24th.
A Havas message says:—Lieut. Rogot made a flight from Marignolles to Paris in 34 hours. The average speed was 135 miles per hour.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

HANDICAPS FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

The following are the handicaps for events Nos. 3, 5 and 7 on Saturday. They were arranged by Mr. D. M. Ross, with the exception of the weights for Pink Eye and Grouse, which were fixed by Mr. G. W. Gegg.

Event No. 4, the judgment of pace competition, will be over five furlongs. Post entries will be accepted.

The handicaps are as follow:—

RACE NO. 3. ONE ROUND—HANDICAP.	CLASS.	
Pink Eye	13.2	160 lbs.
Malcolm	13.0	157
Alexander	12.1	155
Swallow	12.2	154
Regularity Dublin (Griffin)	12.3	154
Vivat	13.0	152
Tytam Chief	13.1	152
Grouse	13.1	152
Greyhound	13.1	152
Vivid (late Burst Length)	13.0	151
Bend Or	13.1	150
Snake-box	13.1	150
Burning Daylight	13.1	150
Starlight	13.0	150
Mountain Ford (late Vesuvius)	12.3	149
Dusky	13.2	148
Jules (late Moonlight)	12.3	146
RACE NO. 5. "B" CLASS.		
Rochester	13.1	158
Maybe	13.0	155
Flyford (late Firefly)	13.0	155
Lovejoy (late American Chief)	12.3	154
King John	13.3	153
Victory Star	13.0	152
Aldog (late Tanbourse)	13.1	152
Second Fiddle	12.3	149
Geisha	13.0	148
Meynon	13.0	147
Wedding Bell	13.1	147
Rheostat	13.1	147
Cassius	13.1	147
Excelsior	13.0	146
RACE NO. 7. 1/4 MILE HANDICAP.		
Pink Eye	13.2	160
Malcolm	13.0	159
Alexander	13.1	157
Regularity Dublin (Griffin)	12.3	156
Tytam Chief	13.1	155
Vivat	13.0	155
Swallow	13.2	153
Greyhound	13.0	153
Rochester	13.1	152
Burning Daylight	13.1	151
Mountain Ford (late Vesuvius)	12.3	149
Bend Or	13.1	149
Dusky	13.2	149
Maybe	13.0	148
Lovejoy (late American Chief)	13.0	147
Eaton Boy	13.0	145
Weihai Chief	13.0	145

RIFLE SHOOTING.

KOWLOON DOCK ANNUAL SHOOT.

The annual rifle shoot of the staff of the Kowloon Dock was held at Stonecutters Range on Sunday. Among those present were:—H.E. the Acting Governor, Major H. A. Morgan, Commandant, H.K.D.C., Major D. McDonald, and Mr. R. M. Dyer, Chief Manager of the Dock Company.

The results of the shooting were as follows:—

Winner of cup for highest net score: Mr. D. Keith, 77.

1st prize for highest aggregate: Mr. D. Gow, 77.

2nd prize for highest aggregate: Mr. G. Duncan, 71.

Lieut. F. C. Hall, H.K.D.C., won the first and Lieut. C. H. Blason, H.K.D.C., the second prize for the visitors' shoot.

Mr. R. M. Dyer presented the prizes to the winners. He also presented a massive silver bowl to Major McDonald, who is shortly leaving the Colony.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

No matches were played yesterday in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament. Today's matches are as follows:—

Club Handicap Doubles.—N. E. Kent and T. E. Jennings (cove 30) v. C. C. Hickling and A. D. Humphreys (scr.); Lieut. Col. Orisp and Capt. Murray (scr.) v. A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton (rec. 2/8).

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Matland (scr.) v. C. Thorne and Mrs. Draper (rec. 3/8).

TRESPASSING IN KOWLOON BARRACKS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with trespassing in Kowloon Barracks.

Inspector Gordon stated that there had been two or three thefts from the Indian mosque, situated in the Barracks, and a strict watch had been kept in consequence. The defendant scaled a five-foot wall and got into the premises.

When the sentry arrested him, a desperate struggle ensued, and defendant and the sentry both rolled over the wall and on to the road. Defendant sustained a few injuries.

Capt. Campbell stated that thefts from the Barracks were becoming frequent. The reason why defendant was assaulted might have been that he was on forbidden ground—the mosque premises.

Inspector Gordon mentioned that defendant had been charged previously for throwing stones at the Indian soldiers.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

PINKIE'S POPULAR PARTY.

To meet the insistent demand for seats, the A.E.C. has decided to give a popular meeting on Thursday, April 3rd, at popular prices:—Dress Circle and Stall, \$2; Pit and Gallery, \$1; Children at half-price.

This is positively the last appearance of "Pinkie" and her friends, as the fairies are booked for other parties.



For Hair and Skin Health Cuticura is Supreme

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with brushes of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the pimples, redness, roughness or itching, irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. F. Newbery & Sons Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

[31 21]



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Manufacturers of
"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" Galvanized
BARBED WIRE
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and other STEEL and WIRE PRODUCTS

[258]

A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores" us our health when we lose it and it "preserves" our health while we have it. Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages. In boxes, 1s. 6d., 3s., 1/6 & 2/6.

[103]

MARTIN'S APOLASTEE PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irrregularities of the Menstrual System. It is the only medicine of the kind that is guaranteed to be safe and effective. It is sold in boxes of 1s. 6d., 3s., 1/6 & 2/6.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weakness. Sold at Leading Chemists, Pharmacies, &c. Mr. L. G. B. B. Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London. Mr. L. G. B. B. Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London. Mr. L. G. B. B. Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF
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FOR STUBBORN COUGHS BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

[151]

MIDWIFERY.
A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write—Mrs. McEWEN, Government Civil Hospital, [411]

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(LLOYD'S REGISTER NO. 622)

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of this vessel which has been damaged by fire, and is now lying at Hongkong.

Further particulars and copies of three independent Survey Reports on the ship can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong.

The buyer will be required to pay 10% of the purchase money on acceptance of the tender, and the balance on delivery of the ship, which must be taken at Hongkong within fifteen days of the acceptance of such tender.

Harbour Dues and other charges incurred from the date of acceptance of the tender will be for account of the buyer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GEORGE GORDON & COMPANY, LLOYD'S AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Telegraphic Address: "Gordon, Hongkong."

[160]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN.

LOW PRESSURE WATER SUPPLY SPECIFICATION FOR PUMPING PLANT.

THE COUNCIL invites tenders for the following plant:—

ENGINES.—Three separate and independent modern internal combustion engines, to run on gasolene, kerosene or crude petroleum, complete with all necessary valves, fuel tanks, piping, silencers, exhaust piping, water cooling etc., approximately of 30 H.P. at normal operating speed.

PUMPS.—To be driven by the foregoing. Three separate and independent pumps, preferably centrifugal, each to pump, at normal operating speed, approximately 1,000 gallons (Imperial) per minute. Total lift 40 feet 6 inches including 12 feet suction (as a maximum).

The above to be housed in a square tower 20 feet x 20 feet carrying a 20,000 gallon tank. If pumps are belt-driven there can be difference of about 6 feet 6 inches between the levels of the pumps and engines.

The engines to be quick starting and arrangements to be made for charging the pumps, if of the centrifugal type. Tenders should give complete details of engine, pump and fittings, with approximate fuel and oil consumption, and also state time of delivery.

Quotations should be made on either of the following bases:—

preferably: (a) all machinery to be erected on foundations provided, and handed over after satisfactory working tests have been passed.

or (b) machinery to be delivered C.F. & I. Tientsin Bond.

By Order, J. R. LYNEES, Secretary.

Council Room, Tientsin, March 14th, 1919. [531]

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW, 1919.

A SHOW in connection with the above will be held (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) within their enclosure HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, APRIL 12th, 1919.

Entry forms containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. W. GIGG, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, c/o Messrs. Hughes & Hough. [503]

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 1st Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SHANSU"	On 5th Apr. Noon.
SHAN & TAI & TUNGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 6th Apr. D'light.
TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 8th Apr. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 7th Apr. 10 A.M.

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14,000 tons each.

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... May 21st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 16th, 1919.

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
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S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 tons	Wed. 2nd Apr. at 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons	Fri. 4th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, and KOBE	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	Tues. 1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	KAMO MARU ... 15,980 tons	Sat. 5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU ...	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU ...	Wed. 9th April.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU ...	Middle of April.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	RANGOON MARU ...	End of April.

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡ SUWA MARU ... Mon., 5th May, at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

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S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	8th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	28th April, From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	21st May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July, 13th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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T. DAIGO, MANAGER.

King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 tons	On or about 5th April.
	"NEBA" ... 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 ... On or about 9th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building,

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALPS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd April.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 5th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"TAITOKU MARU" ... Friday, 11th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.
"KENKON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th April, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... April 24th, 1919.

"CHINA" ... April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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